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Friday, January 10, 1913.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., claims that he pays much. Depends on the spelling, maybe.

"Why can't we get inspectors who will inspect?" asks the Philadelphia Record. Maybe you can, by inspecting them.

A New York chorus girl claims to be married to the son of a millionaire, but refuses to say who he is. That makes her claim undeniable.

Castro is getting far more public attention than he is entitled to, because of the effort of our immigration officials to prevent his landing in this country.

Baltimore telephone exchanges are using blind girls at the switchboard; an innovation, "although," as says the Portland Oregonian, "deaf ones are common."

Secretary Stimson, in common with most of the officers of the army, favors the restoration of the canteen. But as long as Congressmen would lose votes by voting to restore it, it won't be restored, though it should be.

A Georgia woman got a divorce because her husband got drunk on pargorie. Good ground! Besides, maybe he stole it from the baby. But what kind of pargorie do they have, anyway, in the prohibition State of Georgia?

The Smoot organ thinks that the Democratic banquet of Wednesday was "dedicated to Jackson's natal day," evidently thinking that Jackson was born on the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. Should refer the matter to Smoot.

The sending of liquor by parcel post is forbidden. That's where the express companies get a monopoly in prohibition States. But do they charge the same old rates on liquor, while cutting the charge on other packages in order to compete with the parcel post?

Governor Sulzer of New York has come out in a public declaration of independence of Tammany. But it is to be noted that he waited until after election to do it; and there's plenty of time to retract before next general election.

It is said that President Taft's withdrawal of the nomination of Colonel Goethals to be Governor of the canal zone was at the request of Goethals himself, who does not desire a wrangle, and who has no ambition to enter political life. But the opposition to him is contemptible.

Boston Globe: "The etiquette of the parcel post has not been absolutely formulated yet. A carrier in New York, with a 'mess of fish' to deliver, said he was embarrassed. 'I don't know,' said he, 'whether to go in the front way as usual or down in the basement and whistle up the shaft of the dumb-waiter.'"

Under the new wireless law amateurs as well as professionals are sworn to secrecy in regard to any messages they are able to pick up. "How would this plan work for professional and amateur users of the telephone?" asks the Springfield (Mass.) Republican. Harrowing to think of the perjury that would be committed.

The claim that the city water department had a few men patrolling the streams during the recent cold snap by no means disposes of the charge of negligence or inefficiency. There should have been enough men to keep the streams open; there were not men enough in that work to do it. That is all there is to it, and this main fact is undeniable.

The remarkable contrast in Colonel Roosevelt's attitude with respect to the Idaho Supreme Court's election decision and that of the Supreme Court of California is thus commented on by the Philadelphia Record: "If Mr. Roosevelt had ever said one word of condemnation of the Supreme Court of California, or of the law which it found itself obliged to construe, his denunciation of the Supreme Court of Idaho would be entitled to more respectful treatment. The Idaho decision barred his electors from the ticket. The California decision barred the Taft supporters, though the Roosevelt supporters only got their place by swearing to a falsehood, namely, that they

were Republicans. The 'square deal,' the spear that knows no brother, and all the rest of Roosevelt's stage properties ignore the California decision and denounce that of Idaho."

NEED OF WATER RESERVES.

The mass meeting at the Commercial Club on Wednesday evening pronounced emphatically in favor of the storage of a reserve supply of water for this city, enough to make it secure against any possible pinch or demand. This pronouncement was in direct line with the recommendation of the special committee of fire underwriters filed with Mayor Park the same day. Both united in the proposition that there must be a storage of water sufficient to meet any emergency. The fire underwriters' committee recommended a great storage reservoir on the east bench, capable of holding 30,000,000 gallons of water, for emergency use. The Commercial Club mass meeting declared in favor of an ample reserve water supply, but did not make the recommendation as specific as did the report of the fire underwriters; but its committee will doubtless make specific recommendation. On the general proposition of the necessity of a reserve water supply, both were in exact accord.

Doubtless it will be quite feasible to construct, at no very great cost, a reservoir pretty high up on the east bench, capable of storing the 30,000,000 gallons of water recommended. And in deference to the opinion of the fire underwriters, we should say that that work ought to begin with as little delay as possible. By complying with this recommendation the effort making here for the reduction on fire insurance rates ought to be successful, and that in itself is a desirable end, to reach which the 30,000,000 gallon reservoir on the east bench would be no great price to pay. And so the city should take means to provide that reservoir without delay. Such a reservoir, well cemented, ought not to cost enough to seriously hamper the city's finances.

But something more than that is needed; something in the nature of a great storage supply that would give high pressure, would be sufficient for all purposes, and would be an ample stand-by in any possible emergency. Such a reservoir was much talked of at the time when Frank C. Kelsey was city engineer, and by authority of the city council Mr. Kelsey made investigation up Parley's canyon and found an ideal reservoir site at the old Hardy flats, some fourteen miles from the city. There is ample storage capacity there for a great reservoir. There is plenty of water in the creek, especially in the abundant supply of spring, to fill that reservoir, and the capacity would not be in tens of millions of gallons, but in hundreds of millions of gallons. Mr. Kelsey's investigation found an excellent site for a dam for this reservoir. Bedrock was not difficult to reach, and he did reach bedrock by shafts in different places sufficient to establish that it was bedrock, and that a continuous, immovable foundation for the dam could be easily reached. There are projecting ridges on each side of the canyon, two coming pretty close together at a point where he found the bedrock for the dam. Those ridges are high enough to impound immense volumes of water. It would be easy to raise those ridges considerably higher, if necessary, and the dam could be two hundred feet high with perfect safety, for the dam itself would be short, and the immovable hills themselves would furnish the bracing and for the most part the retaining dam.

Parley's creek is a large stream, especially in the flood season. Immense quantities of water could be spared from it; in fact, the whole of the stream could be devoted in the spring to the purpose of filling the dam, and the water could be kept pure all the time by the circulation of water in the current.

We do not know of any city in the United States that has so perfect, so convenient, and so commodious a site for a dam as this found by Mr. Frank Kelsey up Parley's canyon, at the place indicated; and we bring to the recollection of the active agencies now so justly zealous for an ample water reserve, the recommendations and investigations made by City Engineer Frank Kelsey at that time. Doubtless his drawings and reports are all in the city engineer's office now, so that there would be little difficulty in ascertaining precisely the extent of the work he did in investigating the matter, the results he arrived at, and the approximate amount which he estimated that such a reservoir would cost.

THE PEACE PROGRESS.

It is stated that Serbia has officially withdrawn her claim to a seaport on the Adriatic, from the peace negotiations. This is said to have been a move that is welcomed by the delegates at the London conference as something distinctly tending toward the advancement of the peace negotiations; for it complies with Austria's demand, and removes one great cause of irritation, though at a tremendous sacrifice for the Serbians.

The next stumblingblock appears to be the possession of the city of Adrianople. The Turks are very loth to give up that city, for "sentimental reasons." The idea of the Turks as sentimentalists is likely to raise a merry laugh from those who understand Turkish methods and the history of Turkish oppression. But so it is. And the British Foreign Secretary has proposed the dismantling of the fortifications at that city and a sort of modified Turkish possession of the city under guarantee of fair and just treatment to the Christians. It is amazing that any one would make a proposal of this kind, which is based upon Turkish good

faith; for the world knows what that good faith amounts to; the world knows that the Turks have been under pledge for upwards of thirty years to treat the Christian population of Macedonia with consideration and justice; and yet there has not been the slightest modification of the barbarous rule and the ruthless pillage and slaughter of Christians year by year. So that the idea of leaving anything to Turkey under a pledge of fair government is altogether out of the question. Besides, the Bulgarians are likely at any day to carry the city by assault, and that would undoubtedly be the best outcome of the situation, as far as that city is concerned.

The third great obstacle is the transfer to Greece of the islands in the Aegean Sea. Singularly enough, Italy appears to be the greatest opponent of this; probably in the hope that Italy, in the final settlement, may obtain some of those islands for herself. It will be recollected that during the war between Italy and Turkey the Italians seized a large number of those islands, but in the peace negotiations gave them back to Turkey. Possibly Italy may have the hope that Turkey might prefer to give some of those islands back to Italy rather than see them transferred to Greece.

The real obstacle to peace in the London negotiations is the selfish desire of a number of the European powers that were not involved in this war at all. If the plain, common-sense rule could be made to apply, that those who were not participants in the war should receive no benefit from it, the situation would be clarified very largely at once.

JACKSON DAY JOLLIFICATION.

It was the most natural thing in the world for the Democrats of Utah to get together in a glorious feast and happy political reunion on "Jackson day," the anniversary of the Democratic hero's great victory at New Orleans. It is true that the Democratic hope of a triumph in this State was snatched away by what Governor Hawley of Idaho called, in referring to the same matter in his own State, "sinister influences." Still, the great National triumph so uplifted the Democratic heart that the defeat in Utah was scarcely a damper upon the festivities. And yet, as long as those sinister influences are allowed to prevail, conditions are not only undemocratic, but vicious from every political standpoint, and it would become the Democrats to take the effect of those influences more seriously than they seem inclined to do.

The speech-making at this banquet was eloquent, good-humored, and in every way appropriate. There is no occasion to cast slurs at that speech-making, for it averaged well. The speakers are proved orators, whose eloquence is fully recognized by the people of this State. There is not the slightest occasion to sneer at those exercises or to undertake to belittle the merit of the oratory nor the sentiments expressed at the meeting.

The Tribune rejoices with the Democrats of this State at the prospect of getting rid of the odious Federal bunch in this State, and trusts that the Democratic party will so guard itself and supervise its Federal appointees that there will never arise in that party any such an odious bunch as has been the curse of the Republican party in Utah; and we trust, also, that the Democratic party will never make peace with the sinister influences that have been referred to, and that have been so oppressive on and disheartening to the Democratic party of Utah; for to make peace with those influences would simply be to perpetuate them; and their perpetuation for Democratic party benefit is not one whit more excusable than is their perpetuation for Republican party benefit. All those sinister influences should be wiped out, so that the people themselves can act freely, in and for themselves, in all their civil and political affairs, unswayed by ecclesiastical overlordism.

The Tribune congratulates the Democrats of Utah on the success of their "Jackson day" banquet and speech-making. Everything was in good order, good taste, and appropriate. The enthusiasm of the occasion was fully justified, and we trust that the Democrats in Utah will be so influential with the Democratic Congress and Democratic administration that no harm will come to the great producing interests of this State, through the sweeping National triumph of the Democratic party.

DECEMBER INCORPORATIONS.

The account of incorporations filed in the Eastern States in December last shows that the prosperous conditions of business and finance continued through the year and were projected into the present year. The incorporation of companies with an authorized capital of \$1,000,000 or over amounted to a total of \$200,100,000, making the total for the year \$2,205,172,000, being almost \$270,000,000 greater than in 1911. The large companies incorporated in cities other than those in the East in December amounted to \$10,350,000, and for the year to \$417,099,000; as we gather from the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.

Charters taken out by other companies with an individual capital of \$100,000 or more but under \$1,000,000, during December represented \$41,850,000, which brought the grand total for 1912 up to \$3,247,022,000, against \$2,889,381,150 in 1911.

All of which shows great business activity, and also that the matter of incorporating immense new companies has not been materially hampered by the trust prosecutions.

Just an inkling of what it means to put the parcel post system in operation may be obtained from the statement that the Postoffice Department

has distributed to the 60,000 postmasters and 4,000 rural carriers no less than 70,000 scales, 110,000 rubber stamps, 10,000,000 insurance tags, several millions of maps and postal guides, 153,292,455 parcel post stamps, and 12,000,000 postage-due stamps.

KEIR HARDIE'S NONSENSE.

There was recently in England a strike ordered on the London & North-western Railroad because the railroad company had discharged from its service an engineer who had been drunk. The engineer's fellow-employees on the road struck for his reinstatement, insisting that the company had no right to discharge the engineer for being drunk, since he was drunk in his own time and not while on duty. The strikers won, and the engineer was reinstated.

Thereupon the English Labor member of Parliament, James Keir Hardie, came out in a speech at Newcastle, defending the right of working men to get drunk in their leisure, and that no railroad company or any other employing force, had any right to discharge a man for being drunk in his own time.

It seems to us, however, that Mr. Hardie takes an uncommonly short-sighted view of this whole matter. It is not a question about a man's right to control his own personal affairs when one speaks of a responsible railway employee's right to get drunk, for getting drunk disarranges the man's system, upsets his nerves, and renders him unfit for the best service when he goes upon duty. A man who has just recovered from a drunk is not fit to be entrusted with a railroad train, for his head is not steady, his nerves are broken, and his general physical condition is unsound and unreliable.

But if this were all, and if the man had no responsibility upon him, it might be argued as Keir Hardie does, that it is his own affair that if he wants to put himself in an unfit condition he has a right to do so, and nobody has any business to interfere. But where a man is in such a position as engineer of a railroad train with hundreds of lives at his mercy, these depending upon the efficiency with which he does his work, it is quite a different matter. The traveling public has a right to insist that men shall be in perfect physical condition when undertaking service like this, and not weakened or broken down by dissipation, even if he may not be drunk when he is running the train. It is not in the least a question, viewed in this light, of any man's personal right. The right of the public to the best possible service, and the fact that this best possible service cannot be rendered by a man who has newly recovered from a drunk, is so plain that it needs no argument.

A good many of the Eastern railroad companies in the United States are demanding that their employees not only shall not get drunk at any time, but shall not use liquor at any time. The reason is perfectly plain. Liquor disarranges the system, wrecks the nerves, and unfits the employee for the best service to his employers and to the public. It has been justly said that the world is rapidly reaching the point of demanding sobriety from the men to whom lives are entrusted, and in this light it is a just demand. It is perfectly fair to say that such a strike as Mr. Hardie defended is a blow to civilization, and a peril to the lives of the traveling public. It is impossible to defend drunkenness in men in a responsible position running a railroad train. It is not material to the case to say that they do not happen to be drunk while they are on duty. Their drunkenness unfits them for trusty service even when they are not drunk; and there is no question but that the public will support any railroad company in insisting that its employees shall let liquor alone altogether, except in such cases as it may be genuine and honestly prescribed by a physician.

The sequel to the case of this engineer was the natural one. On Christmas eve, only a few days after the restoration of that engineer to his old engine, he imperiled a train and all its passengers' lives by running past signals which were set against him. It is not stated whether he was drunk or not; probably he was not; but it is likely that he ran past those signals simply because his nerves were shattered and a reckless irresponsibility took the place of his calm judgment. Upon this new offense the company suspended the engineer for a month; but there was no strike instituted; there was no remonstrance; there was no outcry that the engineer had a right to be drunk in his own time, and that the company had no business to discharge him. All of which is precisely as it should be; for the safety of the traveling public is not to be impaired upon pleas for the personal right of an engineer to get drunk.

The testimony showing an arbitrary control of ocean commerce by British and German combination offers a splendid opportunity for the revival of American deep sea shipping if only our Congress would rise to the opportunity. There is a trust worth "busting," and we are able to do the "busting." But the case is hopeless. We won't take advantage of the opportunity, since Congress appears thoroughly prejudiced against any aid to the American marine; though when Great Britain and Germany subsidize their shipping, our Congressmen stand aghast in admiration at the conquest of seagoing traffic by those subsidized vessels, and wonder why it is that American shipping is swept from the ocean.

Col. Roosevelt probably thinks that history may not do him justice, so he is writing his own history in his own way. But he needn't be either alarmed or elated; for history will do him justice in a way of which he little dreams.

KEITH O'BRIEN'S

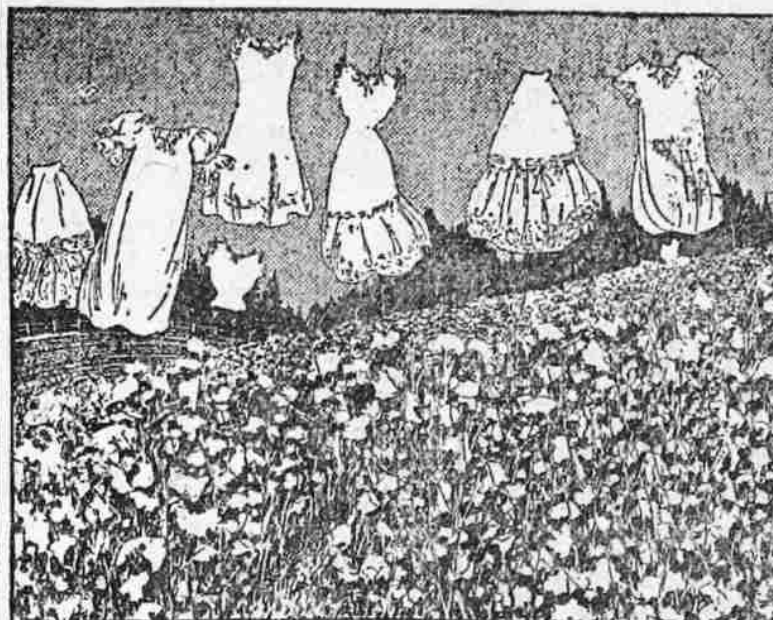
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People

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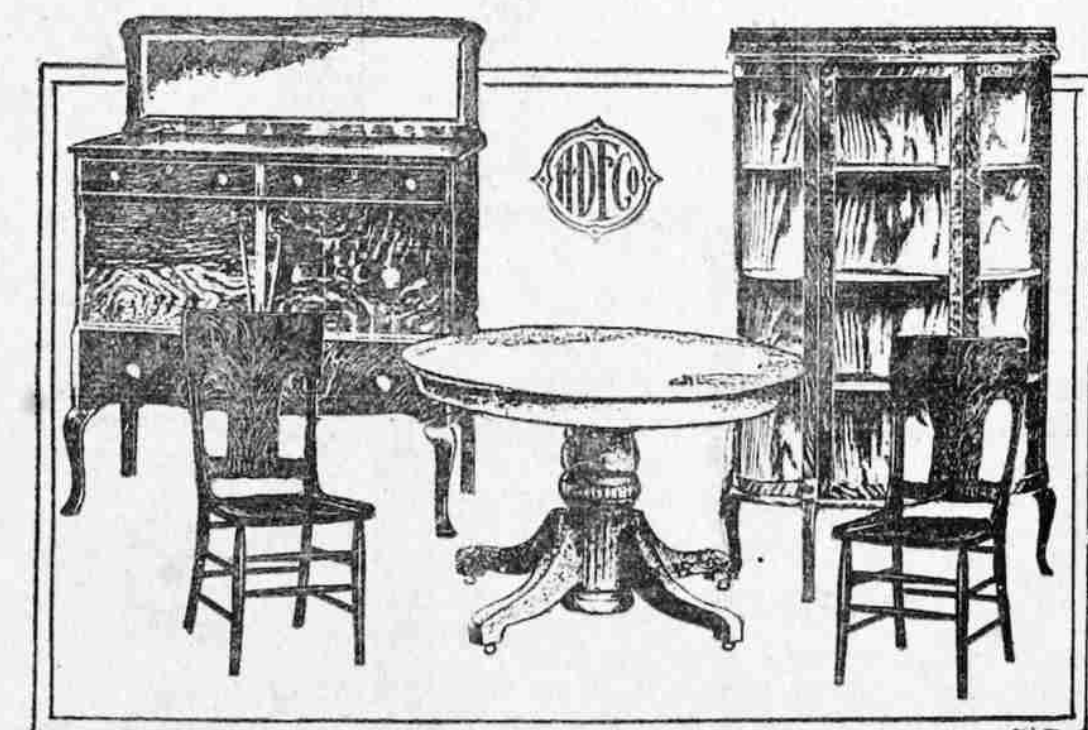
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But the Want Ad deals with the necessities of life so well that he who uses them is known as a wise and prudent man, who will never suffer penury."

January Clearance Sale



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- 1 Quartered Oak China Case.....
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